

with a broad white streak down each side of the belly ; scales equal, square.

Hab. Madagascar. Male and female.

Var. *crassicornis*.

B.M.

One of the males, with the horns only partly developed, has them very thick and trigonal at the base, so as nearly to reach across the nose. In another young male, about the same size, they are compressed and far apart at the base, as in the type specimens.

2. DICRANOSAURA PARSONII.

B.M.

Chameleo parsonii, Gray, Cat. B. M. 264 ; A. Dum. Arch. du Mus. vi. t. 22. f. 12.

Chamæleon parsonii, Fitz. Syst. Rept. 42.

The nose-horns erect, lobed ; back rounded, not dentated in front.

Hab. Madagascar.

There is only a female of this species in the Museum.

14. CYNEOSAURA.

Nose of both sexes flat in front, with the sides dilated, serrated, and covered with large scales. The occiput flat, with a sharp-edged, narrow, central keel above, produced, broad, and rounded behind. Orbit simple. Back compressed, with a series of large compressed scales. Chin and belly dentated. Scales unequal.

1. CYNEOSAURA PARDALIS.

B.M.

Chameleo pardalis, Gray, Cat. B. M. 266 ; A. Dum. Arch. du Mus. vi. t. 22. f. 11 (head).

Bradypodium pardalis, Fitz. Syst. Rept. 43.

Brown in spirits, with a broad white streak down the middle of the sides.

Hab. Bourbon ; Madagascar.

7. DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF BATRACHIANS FROM WEST AFRICA. BY A. GÜNTHER, M.A., M.D., Ph.D., F.Z.S.

(Plate XXXIII.)

PYXICEPHALUS RUGOSUS. (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 1.)

Similar to *P. delalandii*. Habit rather stout ; head broad, the distance between the angles of the mouth being equal to the length of the head ; snout obtuse, as long as the diameter of the eye, with the upper part somewhat projecting beyond the mouth, and with the loreal region obliquely sloping outwards. Lower jaw without prominent apophyses ; eustachian openings narrower than the choanæ ; vomerine teeth in two short oblique series between the choanæ. Tympanum indistinct, smaller than the orbit. Upper parts of the head and body with prominent glandular folds and tubercles ; tubercles in the interorbital region disposed in pairs ; *two glandular folds*

commence behind each superciliary, and converge towards those of the other side, curving again outwards behind the nape. Limbs of moderate length: the second finger is shorter than the first, and the fourth shorter than the second, the third being the longest. The distance between the vent and heel is scarcely less than the length of the body; tarsus with a longitudinal fold; metatarsal tubercle compressed, well developed; toes webbed at the base only; the third a little longer than the fifth. Lower parts of the body smooth.

The upper parts of the head and body are variegated with reddish olive and dark brown, all the dark-brown markings having narrow whitish edges. Two dark-brown bands, the posterior of which is subtriangular, cross the interorbital region. A large subquadrangular space between the inner nuchal folds is reddish olive, with some darker markings; the band-like space between the nuchal folds of each side is dark brown; the foremost part of the snout, a spot below the orbit, tympanum, numerous irregular spots on the hinder part of the body, and, finally, cross bands on the fore and hind limbs are dark brown. Lower parts uniform white.

	lines.
Length of the body	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Width between the angles of the mouth	7 $\frac{2}{3}$
Diameter of the eye	2
Length of fore limb	13
——— of third toe (from base at metacarpus)	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
——— of hind limb	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Distance between vent and heel	17
Length of fourth toe (from the base at metatarsus)	9

Two specimens of this species were collected by Dr. Welwitsch at Pungo Andongo (Angola).*

PHRYNOBATRACHUS NATALENSIS.

This species occurs also on the west coast; however, specimens from Angola have the toes a little more slender than those from Natal.

Snout rather pointed, somewhat longer than the diameter of the eye (without canthus rostralis), the loreal region obliquely sloping outwards. No fold in front or behind the orbit. Choanæ and eustachian openings very small; tongue narrow, deeply notched behind. Tympanum indistinct, small. Upper parts with flat, smooth tuber-

* The celebrated traveller and botanist, Dr. Welwitsch, has presented to the British Museum a very interesting collection of reptiles from the different provinces of Angola which he visited:—*Crocodilus vulgaris*, from Pungo Andongo; *Monitor niloticus*, from Condo; *Scelotes bipes*, L., *Agama occipitalis*, Gray, *Chamaleo senegalensis*, from Condo; *Chamaleo tuberculiferus*, Gray, from Mossamedes; *Dasyplettis palmarum*, Leach, *Psammophis oxyrhynchus*, Reinhardt, from Pungo Andongo; *Ahetulla irregularis*, Leach, *Boodon lineatus*, Gthr., *Causus rhombeatus*, Wazl., *Dendraspis welwitschii*, Gthr., *Atractaspis irregularis*, Reinh. (this specimen has the five anterior subcaudal shields entire, and the other seventeen divided! it is from Pungo Andongo); *Clotho arietans*, Merr., and *Vipera caudalis*, Smith, from Mossamedes; *Dactylethra levis* and *Hyperolius marmoratus*, Rapp, from Huilla, from 5000 to 6000 feet above the level of the sea; *Rana oxyrhyncha*, Sundev.; *Bufo pantherinus*, Boie.

cles; lower parts smooth, except the very expansible skin of the throat in the male, which is folded. Limbs of moderate length; the first finger is scarcely longer than the second and fourth, which are equal in length, the third being the longest. The distance between vent and metatarsal tubercles is only a little more than the length of the body; metatarsus with two tubercles, tarsus with a third on the middle of its inner edge. Toes tapering, half-webbed, the third being a little longer than the fifth; the fourth very slender. Dark-brownish olive, with indistinct darker spots on the sides; lower parts white; throat of the male brown, of the female dotted with brown

	lines.
Length of the body	15
— of the fore leg	9
— of the hind leg	23
Distance between vent and heel	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Length of tarsus, with fourth toe	$10\frac{1}{2}$
— of fourth toe, without tarsus	7

The British Museum has received several examples of this species from M. Barboza du Bocage; they were collected in the province Duque de Braganca.

Phrynobatrachus natalensis, Günth. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1862, p. 190, is identical with *Stenorhynchus natalensis*, Smith—a frog which I omitted to compare when describing *Phrynobatrachus*. *Dicroglossus angustirostris*, Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1862, p. 341, is likewise identical with that species. Peters proposed the generic name of *Leptoparius* for that of *Stenorhynchus*, because the latter is preoccupied (Monatsber. Akad. Wiss. Berl. 1863, p. 452); *Phrynobatrachus*, however, has the priority.

CYSTIGNATHUS BOCAGII. (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 2.)

Similar in habit to *C. senegalensis*. Head broad and short, with the snout obtusely rounded; canthus rostralis short; loreal region flat, oblique; eye of moderate size, tympanum rather indistinct, much smaller than the eye. Vomerine teeth in two short groups, between the choanæ, which are small; tongue broad behind, truncated, with each hinder corner slightly produced; fore limbs of moderate length; hind limbs and toes short; a rather large, compressed, ovate tubercle at the base of the inner toe. Upper parts smooth; all the lower parts, from the chin to the vent, coarsely granulated; skin between the angle of the mouth and the eye granular. Upper parts and throat brownish black, the remainder whitish.

	lines.
Length of body	20
Width between the angles of the mouth	8
Length of fore limb	12
— of third and fourth toes	$3\frac{1}{3}$
— of hind limb	26
— of fourth toe (from the tarsus)	8
— of fifth toe	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Distance between vent and heel	$14\frac{1}{2}$

For the knowledge of this species I am indebted to M. Barboza du Bocage, who has allowed me to examine the unique specimen brought from the province of Duque de Braganca (Angola) to the Lisbon Museum.

HYPEROLIUS NASUTUS. (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 3.)

Snout much produced, acutely pointed, with the canthus rostralis angular, and the loreal region flat; diameter of the eye more than half as long as the snout; tympanum hidden; tongue deeply notched; limbs slender; fingers slightly, toes half webbed. Upper parts smooth; belly faintly granulated. Reddish white, with more or less numerous brown dots on the head and back.

Length of body	lines.
———— of hind limb	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Distance between vent and heel	$17\frac{1}{2}$
Length of fore limb.....	$11\frac{1}{2}$
	8

This species inhabits the province Duque de Braganca, whence we have received it through M. Barboza du Bocage. Other specimens are in the Lisbon Museum.

HYPEROLIUS RETICULATUS. (Pl. XXXIII. fig. 4.)

Snout broad, rather depressed, of moderate length, somewhat truncated in front, with the loreal region flat and vertical. Tympanum small, but distinct; tongue heart-shaped, notched behind. Limbs of moderate length; fingers one-third, toes two-thirds webbed. Upper parts smooth; belly finely granulated. All the upper parts densely covered with round white spots, as large as the eye, and separated from one another by the brown ground-colour, which appears as a regular network. Femur entirely colourless.

Length of body	lines.
———— of hind limb	15
Distance between vent and heel	23
Length of fore limb.....	$13\frac{1}{2}$
	9

A single specimen is in the collection of the British Museum, and comes probably from West Africa.

8. NOTES ON SUNDRY MAMMALIA. BY E. BLYTH.

The Species of Chevrotain.

The excellent memoir by M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards on the Chevrotains, or 'Mouse-Deer,' with its accompanying coloured figures, leaves little to be accomplished in the way of further elucidating the specific types of these animals.

The fairly recognizable subordinate types, respectively, of India with Ceylon, and of the Malay countries, *Meminna* and *Tragulus* of